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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/46/206
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 12

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/727/Add.2)]

46/206. Report of the Committee for Development Planning: criteria for identifying the least developed countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/206 of 21 December 1990, on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s,

Recalling also the recommendation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on the criteria for identifying the least developed among developing countries, 1/

Taking note of paragraph (b) of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/275 of 26 July 1991, on chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-seventh session, 2/

Recognizing that the decision to include any country in the group of least developed countries should be made with its due consent,

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1/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18).

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 11 (E/1991/32).

/...

1. Notes with appreciation the new criteria for identifying the least developed among the developing countries and the graduation rules recommended by the Committee for Development Planning, and requests the Committee to consider further possible improvements in the criteria and their applications and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session through the Economic and Social Council;

2. Requests the Committee for Development Planning to undertake every three years a general review of the list of low-income countries, with a view to identifying which of those countries should qualify for inclusion in, or should be graduated from, the list of least developed countries, and to present this review to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council;

3. Decides that the General Assembly will act on the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning for the inclusion of a country in the list of least developed countries, provided the country concerned has signified its consent;

4. Stresses that there is need for a smooth transition of the countries graduating out of the group of least developed countries, with a view to avoiding disruption to their development plans, programmes and projects, and invites Governments, international organizations and other concerned parties to take appropriate steps to ensure such a smooth transition;

5. Decides, in this context, that the graduation of a country will be completed following a transitional period of three years, which will commence immediately after the General Assembly has taken note of the finding of the Committee for Development Planning to graduate that country;

6. Endorses the recommendations of the Committee for Development Planning regarding the inclusion of Cambodia, Madagascar, Solomon Islands, Zaire and Zambia in the list of least developed countries; 3/

7. Takes note of the finding of the Committee for Development Planning to graduate Botswana from the list of least developed countries, and decides that its graduation from the list will be completed following a transition period of three years, in accordance with paragraph 5 of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the Conference at its eighth session on the resource and other implications of the application of the new criteria for identifying the least developed countries on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s;

9. Also requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to follow his report to the Conference with a report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the same subject.

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3/ Ibid., para. 256.

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/46/207
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2)]

46/207. Strengthening international organizations in the area of multilateral trade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolution 45/201 of 21 December 1990,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General 1/ concerning institutional developments related to the strengthening of international organizations in the area of multilateral trade,

1. Urges all Governments and the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to endeavour to present their views to the Secretary-General on this matter;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, an updated report, taking into account the outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

1/ A/46/565.

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/46/208
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2)]

46/208. Environment and international trade

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, on environment and international trade,

Welcoming Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, 1/ on the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to sustainable development, in which the Board, inter alia, reaffirmed the importance of an integrated perspective of environment and development in order to tackle successfully the root causes of underdevelopment and environmental degradation and achieve the objective of sustainable development in all countries,

1. Welcomes the efforts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to integrate increasingly the concept of sustainable development in its ongoing work, and encourages the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to pursue that process;

2. Stresses the importance of the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, within its mandate, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to the follow-up to that Conference;

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/46/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

/...

3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to take the necessary action to pursue and expedite, where appropriate, the studies and other work requested in paragraph 7 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII), 1/ taking into account what is being done by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in this area, so that they may in addition contribute effectively, within the mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and its follow-up.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991

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General Assembly

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A/RES/46/209
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2)]

46/209. Trade and Development Board

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 1/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Final Act adopted by the Conference at its seventh session, held at Geneva from 9 July to 3 August 1987, 2/ and the Declaration on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, contained in Trade and Development Board resolution 376 (XXXVI) of 13 October 1989, 3/ as endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 44/19 of 14 November 1989,

Recalling also its resolution 45/203 of 21 December 1990, on the Trade and Development Board,

Considering that the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Colombia in 1992, provides, with its development-oriented agenda, a timely opportunity to advance the dialogue on major development issues, taking into account the global political, economic and technological changes of the recent past,

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1/ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

2/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Seventh Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.II.D.1), part one, sect. A.1.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/44/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

/...

Considering Trade and Development Board resolution 396 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, on debt and development problems of developing countries, 4/ as part of the continuing contribution of the Board to the search for a durable solution to the problems of the external indebtedness of developing countries, as well as to the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the Conference,

Reiterating that the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should result in a substantial and balanced outcome in all areas involved, including areas of particular importance to developing countries,

Noting that the Trade and Development Report, 1991, 5/ constitutes a valuable contribution to the debate on the interdependence of the problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, as well as to the understanding of the issues examined within the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations,

1. Takes note of the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its thirty-seventh session and the first part of its thirty-eighth session, 6/ and urges all Member States to give effect to the provisions of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Board;

2. Notes with appreciation the contribution made by the Trade and Development Board to the understanding of the interdependence of problems of trade, development finance and the international monetary system, taking into account the needs of developing countries;

3. Reaffirms the need for all countries to fulfil their responsibilities in strengthening the rules and disciplines of the multilateral trading system for the benefit of all countries and, to this end, urges all participants in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to adopt a constructive and comprehensive approach thereto in order to achieve a successful and balanced outcome in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round; 7/

4. Reiterates its invitation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, at its eighth session, to assess the outcome of the Uruguay Round, in particular in areas of interest or concern to developing countries;

4/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/46/15), vol. II, sect. II.A.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.II.D.15.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/46/15), vols. I and II.

7/ See GATT, Focus Newsletter, No. 41, October 1986.

5. Welcomes Trade and Development Board resolution 394 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, 4/ on economic cooperation among developing countries and problems of trade and trade financing, as a further step in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action, 8/ stresses the need for continued support by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the process of economic cooperation among developing countries through studies, extension of expertise and technical assistance and, in this connection, invites the United Nations Development Programme and other funding institutions to continue to provide financial support to this process;

6. Also welcomes the progress achieved so far in the substantive preparations for the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

7. Stresses the crucial importance of the eighth session of the Conference in advancing the development dialogue and in giving new impetus to multilateral economic cooperation, and affirms the need to achieve at that session a positive, action-oriented outcome in the interrelated areas of trade, resources for development, technology, commodities and services, which, in particular, will be instrumental in the revitalization of the development process of the developing countries, will strengthen further the impact of the work of the Conference on national and international policy-making and will contribute to the implementation of the commitments and policies contained in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990.

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8/ A/36/333 and Corr.1, annex.

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A/RES/46/210
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2)]

46/210. Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also its resolutions 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Reaffirming article 32 of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which declares that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing international trade and trade policies for development contained in the relevant resolutions and rules of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Reaffirming its resolutions 38/197 of 20 December 1983, 39/210 of 18 December 1984, 40/185 of 17 December 1985, 41/165 of 5 December 1986, 42/173 of 11 December 1987 and 44/215 of 22 December 1989, and considering that further work needs to be undertaken in order to implement them,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on the world-wide effort to move towards a non-discriminatory, open trading system,

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Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 44/215, 1/ and his assessment of how to continue his task,

Concerned that the mandate provided in paragraph 6 of resolution 44/215 has not been fully implemented,

1. Calls upon the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral economic coercive measures against developing countries with the purpose of exerting, directly or indirectly, coercion on the sovereign decisions of the countries subject to those measures;

2. Deplores the fact that some developed countries continue to apply economic measures and, in some cases, have increased their scope and magnitude, as evidenced by trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, freezing of assets and other economic sanctions incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Calls upon developed countries to refrain from making use of their predominant position in the international economy to exercise political or economic coercion through the application of economic instruments with the purpose of inducing changes in the economic, political, commercial and social policies of other countries;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to pursue fully his mandate as contained in paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 44/215, through the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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1/ A/46/567.

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A/RES/46/211
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2)]

46/211. Adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210

The General Assembly,

Stressing the principle of free and fair global trade, which should be conducive to the significant enhancement of the trade and development prospects of all countries, in particular developing countries, and the importance to that end of promoting transparency with regard to national trade measures,

Recalling Trade and Development Board decision 354 (XXXIV) of 10 May 1988, 1/ in which the Board recognized that the computerized database on trade measures was a valuable source of information on general and product-specific trade measures and authorized the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to provide, on request, the information contained in that database,

Recalling also paragraph 1 (b) of its resolution 45/210 of 21 December 1990, in which it called for the adjustment of the Trade Control Measures Information System of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to monitor environmental regulations for possible protectionism and to monitor non-tariff measures that have a bearing on the environment, in accordance with paragraph 6 of Trade and Development Board decision 384 (XXXVII) of 12 October 1990, 2/

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/43/15), vol. I, sect. II.A.

2/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/45/15), sect. III.B.

/...

1. Welcomes Trade and Development Board decision 395 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991, 3/ in which the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was invited to make use of the information collected by and held in the International Trade Centre, as well as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other relevant organizations, for the purpose of facilitating collection by the Conference of data on environmental measures related to trade in the Trade Control Measures Information System, and to continue to make available, on request, information from the System;

2. Notes the initial steps taken by the secretariat of the Conference to introduce the adjustments in the System called for by the General Assembly in resolution 45/210;

3. Also notes the measures initiated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to disseminate the information contained in the database, and invites Member States that have not yet done so to designate focal points to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information contained in the System;

4. Stresses the need to improve further and strengthen the database, including an expansion of its coverage of countries and measures and more continuous updating of the information contained therein, with a view to enhancing its utility for trade negotiations and export promotion, as well as for analytical purposes, and requests the Secretary-General of the Conference to take all the additional measures necessary to expedite the work required, in particular the adjustment of the System called for by the Assembly in resolution 45/210, and to promote, where appropriate, and facilitate the dissemination of information from the System and any analysis thereof, pursuant to paragraph 5 of Trade and Development Board resolution 393 (XXXVIII) of 4 October 1991. 4/

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3/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/46/15), vol. II, sect. II.B.

4/ Ibid., vol.II, sect.II.A.

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A/RES/46/212
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2)]

46/212. Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the provisions of its resolution 44/214 of 22 December 1989 and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing that the lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and prohibitive transit costs and risks impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development efforts of the land-locked developing countries,

Recognizing also that fifteen of the twenty-one land-locked developing countries are also classified by the United Nations as least developed countries and that their geographical situation is an added constraint on their overall ability to cope with the challenges of development,

Recognizing further that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector,

Recalling that measures to deal with the transit problems of land-locked developing countries require close cooperation and collaboration between those countries and their transit neighbours,

/...

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted on 10 December 1982, 1/

Recognizing the important role played by bilateral cooperative arrangements and regional and subregional integration in alleviating the transit problems of the land-locked developing countries and improving the transit-transport systems in land-locked and transit developing countries,

Noting the importance of strengthening the existing international support measures with a view to further addressing the problems of land-locked developing countries,

1. Reaffirms the right of access of land-locked countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit through the territory of transit States by all means of transport, in accordance with international law;

2. Reaffirms also that transit developing countries, in the exercise of their full sovereignty over their territory, have the right to take all measures necessary to ensure that the rights and facilities provided for land-locked developing countries should in no way infringe upon their legitimate interests;

3. Calls upon both the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours, within the spirit of South/South cooperation, including bilateral cooperation, to implement measures to strengthen further their cooperative and collaborative efforts in dealing with their transit problems;

4. Appeals to all States, international organizations and financial institutions to implement, as a matter of urgency and priority, the specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries envisaged in the previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 2/ in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly and contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and in the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s; 3/

5. Invites the land-locked developing countries and their transit neighbours to intensify further their cooperative arrangements for the development of transit infrastructures, institutions and services to facilitate the movement of goods in transit with financial and technical assistance from donors and international agencies;

1/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

2/ See resolution 45/199, annex.

3/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), Part One.

6. Emphasizes that assistance for the improvement of transit-transport facilities and services should be integrated into the overall economic development strategy of the land-locked developing countries and that donor assistance should consequently take into account the requirement for long-term restructuring of the economies of the land-locked developing countries;

7. Urges donor countries and multilateral financial and development institutions to provide land-locked and transit developing countries with appropriate financial and technical assistance in the form of grants or concessional loans for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and transit infrastructures and facilities, including alternative routes and improved communications;

8. Requests the United Nations Development Programme, as appropriate, further to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes and to expand its support in the transport and communication sectors to the land-locked and transit developing countries and its technical cooperation for development geared towards promoting national and collective self-reliance among them;

9. Takes note with appreciation of the contribution of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in formulating international measures to deal with the special problems of the land-locked developing countries, and urges the Conference, inter alia, to keep under constant review the evolution of transit-transport infrastructure facilities, institutions and services, monitor the implementation of agreed measures, collaborate in all relevant initiatives, including those of private sector and non-governmental organizations, and serve as a focal point for cross-regional issues of interest to land-locked developing countries;

10. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to carry out, within the overall level of resources for the biennium 1992-1993, specific studies in the following areas, inter alia, bearing in mind the need to address the concerns of transit developing countries, and to report on the results of the studies to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session:

(a) Implications of high transit costs on the overall development of the land-locked developing countries;

(b) Identification of specific areas in the context of subregional and regional cooperation for the promotion and integration of transit infrastructure and services and harmonization of transit-transport policies and legislation and the assessment of regional trade possibilities for the expansion of the trade sector of land-locked developing countries;

(c) Improvement of current transit insurance regimes;

(d) Application of new information technology to improve transit services;

(e) Identification of specific training needs to improve the managerial capacities and the skills of personnel involved in transit operations to ensure effective utilization of transit-transport facilities;

(f) Development and expansion of all other alternatives and/or complements to ground transportation in order to improve the access of land-locked countries to foreign markets;

11. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in collaboration with the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and, where relevant, the executive heads of the subregional economic groupings, to convene in 1992-1993 subregional symposia/workshops of experts of land-locked and transit developing countries on the basis of the studies mentioned in paragraph 10 above and in other relevant studies;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to convene in 1993 a meeting of governmental experts from land-locked and transit developing countries and representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review and propose appropriate concrete action to address the problems of land-locked developing countries, to be forwarded to the Trade and Development Board and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session for appropriate action;

13. Calls on the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take appropriate measures to enhance the capacity of the Conference, within existing resources for the biennium 1992-1993, in the area dealing with land-locked and island developing countries so as to ensure the effective implementation of the activities called for in the present resolution and of existing measures in support of land-locked developing countries;

14. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the progress being made to address the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries, 4/ and requests him to prepare another report, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution, for submission to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session.

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4/ See A/46/496 and Add.1.

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A/RES/46/213
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2)]

46/213. United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the importance of the subject of maritime liens and mortgages in ship financing and in the development of national merchant fleets,

Emphasizing the need for international uniformity and for the establishment of a widely acceptable international legal instrument governing the subject of maritime liens and mortgages,

Recognizing the desirability of facilitating the harmonious and orderly development of world trade,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the International Maritime Organization for the valuable work done in preparing a draft convention on maritime liens and mortgages;

2. Decides that a United Nations/International Maritime Organization Conference of Plenipotentiaries on a Draft Convention on Maritime Liens and Mortgages shall be convened at Geneva during the first half of 1993 for a period of three weeks to consider the draft convention and to embody the results of its work in a convention on maritime liens and mortgages;

3. Decides that the following shall be invited:

(a) All States, to participate in the Conference;

/...

(b) All members of the International Maritime Organization, to participate in the Conference;

(c) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observers in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices; these representatives would participate in the Conference in that capacity, in accordance with Assembly resolution 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974;

(d) Representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region; these representatives would participate in the Conference in the capacity of observers, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;

(e) The specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as interested organs of the United Nations, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(f) Intergovernmental bodies in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Maritime Organization, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) Directly concerned non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the International Maritime Organization, which should be represented by observers at the Conference;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization to make the necessary arrangements, within existing resources, for holding the Conference at Geneva, to submit to the Conference all relevant documentation, including the rules of procedure of the Conference, and to arrange for the necessary staff, facilities and services that it will require;

5. Decides that the languages of the Conference shall be those used in the General Assembly and its Main Committees.

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A/RES/46/214
3 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (a)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.2)]

46/214. International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/204 of 21 December 1990, on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the consultations carried out in 1991 on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology; 1/

2. Decides to transmit that report to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the outcome of the consideration of the report by the Conference at its eighth session.

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20 December 1991

1/ A/46/564, annex.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/46/215
10 February 1992

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 77 (e)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/46/645/Add.6)]

46/215. Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, concerning large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, which took into account the concerns of the developing countries and were adopted by consensus on 22 December 1989 and 21 December 1990, respectively,

Also recalling, in particular, that the General Assembly recommended that all members of the international community agree to certain measures specified in the operative paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Further recalling the relevant principles elaborated in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1/ which are referred to in the seventh to tenth preambular paragraphs of resolution 44/225,

Expressing deep concern about reports of expansion of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities on the high seas in contravention of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197, including attempts to expand large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the high seas areas of the Indian Ocean,

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1/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

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92-06149

Commending the unilateral, regional and international efforts that have been undertaken by members of the international community and international organizations to implement and support the objectives of resolutions 44/225 and 45/197,

Noting that at the Twenty-second South Pacific Forum, held at Palikir on 29 and 30 July 1991, the heads of Government reaffirmed their opposition to large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, 2/ and in this regard, inter alia, welcomed the entry into force on 17 May 1991 of the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Drift-nets in the South Pacific,

Recalling the Castries Declaration, 3/ in which the Authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States resolved to establish a regional regime for the regulation and management of the pelagic resources in the Lesser Antilles region that would outlaw the use of drift-nets and called upon other States in the region to cooperate in this regard,

Welcoming the actions taken that have resulted in the cessation of all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing activities in the South Pacific in advance of the date stipulated in paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 44/225 for the termination of such activities,

Also welcoming the decision of other members of the international community to cease large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas,

Commending the efforts of many members of the international community to compile data on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and to submit their findings to the Secretary-General,

Noting the contributions to the report of the Secretary-General made by some members of the international community and by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations,

Noting also the significant concerns expressed by members of the international community and competent regional fisheries bodies regarding the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the marine environment,

Noting further that, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 44/225, some members of the international community have reviewed the best available scientific data on the impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and have failed to conclude that this practice has no adverse impact which threatens the conservation and sustainable management of living marine resources,

Noting that the grounds for concerns expressed about the unacceptable impact of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 have been confirmed and that evidence has not demonstrated that the impact can be fully prevented,

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2/ See A/46/344, annex.

3/ A/45/64, annex.

Recognizing that a moratorium on large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is required, notwithstanding that it will have adverse socio-economic effects on the communities involved in high seas pelagic drift-net fishing operations,

1. Recalls its resolutions 44/225 and 45/197;

2. Commends the efforts jointly to collect statistically sound data regarding large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing in the North Pacific Ocean, which were reviewed at the meeting of scientists held at Sidney, Canada, in June 1991, and presented at the symposium on the high seas drift-net fisheries in the North Pacific Ocean, held at Tokyo in November 1991 under the auspices of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission;

3. Calls upon all members of the international community to implement resolutions 44/225 and 45/197 by, inter alia, taking the following actions:

(a) Beginning on 1 January 1992, reduce fishing effort in existing large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fisheries by, inter alia, reducing the number of vessels involved, the length of the nets and the area of operation, so as to achieve, by 30 June 1992, a 50 per cent reduction in fishing effort;

(b) Continue to ensure that the areas of operation of large-scale pelagic high seas drift-net fishing are not expanded and, beginning on 1 January 1992, are further reduced in accordance with paragraph 3 (a) of the present resolution;

(c) Ensure that a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing is fully implemented on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas, by 31 December 1992;

4. Reaffirms the importance it attaches to compliance with the present resolution and encourages all members of the international community to take measures, individually and collectively, to prevent large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing operations on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources;

6. Requests the members and organizations referred to above to submit to the Secretary-General information concerning activities or conduct inconsistent with the terms of the present resolution;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

79th plenary meeting
20 December 1991